

which are well defined), in his treatment in Gray, Manual, ed. 7, in deference to some who clearly saw the distinctions, he had kept them apart.¹

M. A. Curtis, evidently taking *Limnætis juncea* to be true *S. patens*, described his new variety as follows:

“*Limnætis juncea*, var. *monógyna*. Stem about 3 feet high; Leaves 8–12 inches long; Spikes 3–6, about their length distant from each other; Style 2-cleft like *L. cynosuroides*. In every other particular agreeing exactly with *L. juncea*. Grows abundantly on the sandy beach at the mouth of Cape Fear river. *L. juncea* has not been found there.”

The ISOTYPE of Curtis's variety in the Gray Herbarium, the label written by Curtis, is quite typical *Trachynotia juncea* Michx., concerning the identity of which I noted, when studying Michaux's type in 1903, “The sand-dune plant of Martha's Vineyard”. Curtis wrote beneath his new name “*S. juncea*, Ell.!” thus indicating, as suggested above, that he thought that true (not Elliott's) *Spartina juncea* was the smaller *S. patens* which “has not been found there [at mouth of Cape Fear River]”. The Curtis type or isotype is closely matched by such characteristic specimens as the following: sea-beaches, Cape May, New Jersey, August, 1872, *Canby*; *Fernald & Griscom*, no. 2711, *Fernald, Long & Fogg*, nos. 4793 and 5214, and *Fernald & Long*, no. 11,235, all from sandy coast or dunes of Virginia; *Ruth*, no. 537 from Fort Marion, North Carolina; *Biltmore Herb.*, no. 3516^a from sands of Smith's Island, North Carolina; *Godfrey*, no. 4651 from Carolina Beach, North Carolina; *Godfrey & Tryon*, no. 324 from dune-hollow, Pawley's Island, South Carolina; *Harper*, no. 1545 from drifting sands of Cumberland Island, Georgia.

(To be continued)

HELIANTHUS GROSSESERRATUS IN NEW ENGLAND.—Among the flowering plants not native to New England which have been spreading eastward from central United States is *Helianthus*

¹ While preparing the treatment of *Gramineae* for Gray, Man. ed. 7, Professor Hitchcock received a suggestion from one of the editors of that edition, that the wide-ranging species of the United States differed in many characters from the more northern and Eurasian *Glyceria fluitans*, with which it had been confused. Consequently he published as his new discovery *G. septentrionalis* Hitchcock in RHODORA, viii. 211 (1906), without noting the most important differential characters. While preparing the Manual of Grasses of the United States its author wrote to the botanist who had pointed out to him the distinctions of *G. septentrionalis*, asking how his own species differed from that of Linnaeus. In case of the smaller northern *Spartina patens* and its coarser and usually more southern variety the distinctions were apparently similarly lost.

grosseserratus Martens, which is sufficiently unusual in New England to warrant noting a new station. It was found in Auburn, Worcester Co., Mass., in 1944 by Miss Ethel G. Upham. There are two colonies in a moist meadow adjoining a brook and a large area of *Typha angustifolia*, about opposite no. 850 Southbridge Street, in the part of the town called West Auburn. The following summer, Dr. & Mrs. Burton N. Gates located the stands and collected further specimens.

The writer of this short note wishes to thank Dr. M. L. Fernald who has called his attention to the following facts. Labels of this species in the Gray Herbarium and the Herbarium of the New England Botanical Club frequently bear notations indicating that its occurrence here is as an escape from cultivation. In Gray's Synoptical Flora (1884) it was known eastward only to Ohio. In Gray's Manual, ed. 6 (1890), its eastern limit was still given as Ohio. Dr. Fernald states that it has been spreading in New England since 1894. In 1914, Hoffmann collected it in Stockbridge, but apparently thought it not well established, as he did not include it in his Flora of Berkshire County, Mass. (1922). Harger, in Flowering Plants and Ferns of Conn. (1910) comments that it is "probably introduced," an opinion which is confirmed in the Supplement (1930).

As the occurrence of this *Helianthus* is still very limited in New England, it will be interesting to note its further spread.—FRANK C. SEYMOUR, Lancaster, Mass.

RHODODENDRON CAROLINIANUM NATURALIZED IN NEW ENGLAND.—Though many plants from the Southern Appalachian Mountains grow well when moved to New England, few apparently make themselves sufficiently at home to reproduce by seed. It was with surprise and pleasure that I found literally hundreds of self-sowed plants of *Rhododendron carolinianum* Rehd. scattered as far as fifty yards from five established bushes in an ornamental planting at Norfolk, Connecticut. These reproductions are of various ages with some already arrived at flowering size. The oldest is perhaps seven or eight years old, and during these years a record low temperature of -27° F. was established.—H. LINCOLN FOSTER, Norfolk, Conn.

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